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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.142

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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January 11, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 56 61
Humidity 57 43

January 11, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 45 2 p.m. 56
Humidity 34 39

7851 日九廿月一十

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

Splendid Behaviour by Wounded Men.

London, January 10.
Details of the torpedoing of the hospital ship *Rewa* are to hand. The extinction of the light after the explosion hampered the work of rescue and the discovery of a piece of candle in a seaman's locker proved invaluable. All aboard were transferred to the boats in fifty minutes. The solicitude for the wounded was remarkable, nurses, officers and men giving garments to cover them. The crew was bootless and sockless, owing to the scarcity with which they rushed to their posts. The cold was most bitter. Three detachments of walking patients and the boat's crew, finding the boats to which they were allotted smashed to atoms by the explosion, lined up most calmly at an officer's command and stood silently on the port side with the ship listing in that direction and sinking steadily, awaiting apparently certain death. It was only near the end that room was found for them in other boats. After the explosion, first attention was given to the hot cases below the water line. Here the water was rushing in and was soon two feet deep. It was a race with death, and to get the patients out there was no time to use the lifts, even if they had been working. The men were carried upstairs singly, clad only in pyjamas, but a blanket was wrapped round each. The ward was cleared just in time and was under water in twenty minutes. The wireless was wrecked by the explosion, but the emergency apparatus was intact and the operators sent off "S.O.S." seven times before the current failed. The first three rescuing ships arrived after three hours. Meanwhile the patients were suffering agonies from the intense cold. Some of the boats were leaking badly, but only one patient was injured in the removal, he having a leg fractured.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Private Companies Debarred from Paying Dividends.

London, January 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a Decree forbids the payment of dividends by private companies and all share transactions, pending a scheme for the nationalisation of production. The Peace Discussions.

London, January 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that it is officially announced that the discussions at Brest-Litovsk were resumed on January 8. They related to the selection of a neutral town for the peace negotiations and are proceeding favourably.

Bolshevik Claims.

London, January 10.
The Bolshevik Agency declares that attempts to break the power of the Soviets are crumbling. General Dukoff is beaten and is fleeing, while General Kaledin's troops have been defeated and are retreating. The Soviet at Bostoff has been liberated and the Cossacks at the front are unanimously against General Kaledin, whose troops sent to Don are retreating.

GERMANY OUTWITTED.

Valuable Dye Recipes Secured.

London, January 10.
The *Daily Mail* says that after two years of persistent effort a group of British textile traders has brought to England from Switzerland 257 secret German dye recipes. The Government allowed the group to borrow a chemist who went to Switzerland and tested the recipes, which were in the possession of a Swiss chemist. A British Consular Officer watched the tests. The recipes were safely brought to England by an agent of the group who dogged the Germans. Every time he went to Switzerland his baggage was stolen, he was dragged, assaulted and thrown into the gutter. Once he was followed by two men to Havre, where they were captured. The groups does not intend to form a monopoly but will offer the recipes to the British Government for use in established works.

AMERICAN FLOUR OUTPUT.

London, January 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Food Administration has agreed to take thirty per cent. of the output of all mills in the United States for the Army and Navy and the Air Force.

THE RUMANIAN OIL WELLS.

London, January 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the leading German financial journal, *Die Bank*, states that the Rumanian petroleum wells were so thoroughly destroyed by the Allies that there is no chance of the Company now owning them paying a dividend for many years.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

London, January 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson has advised the Committee of Congressmen to vote for Federal women's suffrage as an act of right and justice.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

London, January 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Press unanimously praises President Wilson's speech. *La Victoire* describes it as a second Marne for the Allies.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There is slight hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Gonnelleux."

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, January 10.
French shipping returns show that the arrivals during the past week were 857 and the departures 728. The sinkings were one vessel over and none under 1,000 tons. Four ships were unsuccessfully attacked.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

London, January 9.
The newspapers emphasize that the *Rewa* outrage also breaks the pledge implied in the German Government's statement of January 29th, 1917, that hospital ships from the west of France to the west of England would not be attacked. It appears that the Germans used the Red Cross on the *Rewa* as a target. The torpedo went through it. Many survivors landed naked.

There were 350 aboard, including 250 wounded. The ship was travelling about four knots when the torpedo struck with a terrific crash right amidships, boiling seawater right through. The explosion extinguished the lights on the lower deck, where there was wild groping in the darkness for clothing to enable the men to go on deck. Afterwards wonderful order was maintained. All the boats except two which were apparently destroyed by the explosion were successfully launched, while the ship was rapidly settling down on an even keel. Thirty cot cases were first placed in the boats; and then the women nurses. The ship disappeared stern first ten minutes after the last boat was loaded. Rescuing vessels speedily arrived in response to the wireless calls.

IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

London, January 10.
It is authoritatively explained that while the composition of the new Admiralty Board does not indicate any great change, a really great change has been effected; more-over seniority has not influenced the selection of the new Directors. The First Lord has seized the opportunity to form a practically ideal Naval General Staff the operations of which are divided into three bureaux, namely, Home Waters, Overseas and Trade Protection. The First Sea Lord is concerned solely with the large questions of naval policy, distribution and fighting efficiency of the Fleet and the general direction of war operations and superintendence of the Naval Staff. The Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff is solely concerned with operations in home waters without infringing the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet. The Deputy First Sea Lord deals with overseas questions and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff is responsible for anti-submarine measures, conveying of merchantmen and mine sweeping in home waters.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE APPROVED.

London, January 10.
A joint meeting representative of British labour organizations has issued a manifesto warmly approving President Wilson's declaration. It states that Mr. Lloyd George's speech followed by President Wilson's pronouncement has transformed the whole international situation. The manifesto particularly acclaims the stand taken against secret diplomacy, heartily welcomes the expression of sympathy with Russia's agonised effort to achieve freedom and concludes that the spirit of President Wilson's historic utterance is the spirit to which democracy the world over can subscribe.

Washington, January 10.
The Russian Embassy has issued a statement of appreciation as regards the references to the Russian people in President Wilson's address to Congress.

Paris, January 10.
The French press comment on President Wilson's speech is most cordial. The "Temps" says the value of the message is enhanced because it is sent at the beginning of what will doubtless be the decisive year.

AN APPEAL FOR CO-ORDINATION.

London, January 9.
Reuter has received the following message from Lord Northcliffe, Head of the British War Mission to America: "The linking up of all efforts and resources not only between Great Britain and her Allies but also between the various Great Dominions and the Motherland, is essential to speedy victory. Lord Reading's mission connects the two main English speaking families and makes for closer war efficiency. The Germans have the advantage of contiguity and it is essential for the Allies and the outlying parts of the British Empire to get more closely together. Dependence on the mails and even on the cables with their inevitable delays cannot be tolerated at this juncture. It gives an advantage to the enemy and so postpones decisive victory, of which I am more confident than ever. But delay spells disaster, so I urge closer and more intimate co-ordination not only between the Allies but between the Motherland, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and all the other parts of the Empire, for I am profoundly convinced that close and yet closer companionship between all that the British Empire means and the United States of America is the only thing that can save civilization."

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 9.
A French communique states: Altogether we took 178 prisoners in yesterday's raid north of Seicheprey.

A German official message states: The French attacked on a four kilometre front westward of Eliray and penetrated our line at some points. Our counter-attacks restored the position.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: Our casualties in yesterday's German attack at Bullecourt were of the slightest. The chief effect of the enemy's flame thrown was to melt the snow and mark the men operating them as targets for our snipers. A short and sharp barrage of gas and other shells preceded. The attack was made by three parties in some places. The Germans scrambled over the slippery parapet and by dint of bombing established themselves in a length of trench. British counter-attacks in a raging blizzard entirely restored the position and prisoners twenty.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Both artilleries are active at a number of points southward of the Scarpe. There is some activity by the enemy north-eastward of Ypres.

FRANCE AND UKRAINE.

Paris, January 10.
The Government has appointed a commissioner to Ukraine.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

London, January 10.
A Russian wireless message says M. Trotsky has initiated negotiations with the Persian Government relative to the withdrawal by Russia of her forces from Persia on condition that a similar arrangement is come to with the Turks in accordance with the Brest-Litovsk Treaty of 15th December.

CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

London, January 9.
An official message from the Treasury reports that the Minister of Reconstruction has appointed a committee of thirteen to consider the problems in connection with currency and foreign exchange during the period of reconstruction and report on the steps required to restore normal conditions. Lord Cunliffe is chairman and Lord Inchcape, Mr. Jeans (Bank of Australasia) and Sir Charles Addis (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) are members.

LABOUR AND PEACE.

London, January 10.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Dumbarton, warmly approved Mr. Lloyd George's restatement of war aims, the spirit of which, he said, would undoubtedly lead to a peace which would remove causes of war. The statement should have the admirable effect of largely removing the suspicions entertained by German democracy. The next step was an international conference. Labour repudiated a patched up peace but still wanted their Stockholm and would shortly ask for passports.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MESSAGES.

London, January 10.
King George has sent a message to President Wilson expressing the "sincerest New Year's good wishes for your welfare, America's prosperity and success in her great undertaking in support of the principles of liberty and justice. The powerful exertions of the great Republic are the surest guarantee of the happy achievement of her high aims."

President Wilson replied: This is a solemn hour, when the New Year looks upon a world red with outpoured blood for the regeneration of the eternal rights of peoples which forecasts the happy achievement of universal safety and peace in the brotherhood of nations. Your message heartens the American people and strengthens their conviction in the righteousness of the great cause to which they have consecrated their lives and national honour."

ANGLO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP.

London, January 10.
King George and the Emperor of Japan have exchanged telegrams mutually conferring Field Marshalships. The King speaks of the warm spirit of friendship characterising the Anglo-Japanese Alliance whether in war or peace. The Mikado says Japan is indissolubly linked to Britain by bonds of alliance and friendship.

ALLIED SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, January 9.
The Admiralty reports that the arrivals for the week numbered 2,065 and the sailings 2,244. Eighteen ships over 1,000 tons and three under that size were sunk. Eleven ships were unsuccessfully attacked. Four fishing vessels were sunk.

Home, January 9.
During the week ended 5th January, 322 ships arrived and 313 departed. Two over 1,500 tons were sunk and one was unsuccessfully attacked.

PLAQUE IN NORTH CHINA.

Peking, January 6.
Plague believed to be pneumonic, has broken out on the Shansi-Mongolian border and is spreading rapidly. Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the plague specialist, who distinguished himself in Manchuria in 1911, has gone to Sui Yuan, in Shansi, to investigate the outbreak.

ARABS ACTIVE.

London, January 9.
A Palestine official message reports renewed Arab activity on the Hejaz Railway northward of Maan. The Arabs also carried out successful enterprises against important railway bridges southward of Maan.

NEW AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

Melbourne, January 9.
It is officially stated that Mr. W. M. Hughes is forming a new ministry.

FLOODS IN SIAM.

Washington, January 6.
The American Legation at Bangkok reports heavy floods in Siam. The water has risen to the house roofs, where the peasants are living. There are great crop losses.

HUNGARY RESENTS AUSTRIAN YOKE.

Amsterdam, January 9.
The Budapest newspaper "Azzet" publishes a violent article demanding severance from Austria. It says: "We will suffer no other solution with this diseased piece of earth, patched up from the remnants of other nations."

PERSIAN DELEGATES VISIT BERLIN.

Amsterdam, January 10.
Three members of the Persian Parliament have accompanied the Turkish Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, to Berlin to participate in the discussions.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 7.
Silver is steady.

THE RACES.

Programme for the Coming Meeting.

We have received a programme of the forthcoming Race Meeting in February and notice that there will be, the same as last year, ten races on each of the three days. All the well-known events are to be repeated, but we notice that the Garrison Cup disappears and in its place the Garrison Stakes, of \$500, \$200 and \$100 is offered. Another alteration is that the Fooksho Cup and the Challenge Cup, last year contested for on the first and second days, respectively, have changed places, the latter now being the fifth race on the first day and the former the seventh race on the second day. The amount of prize money in all the events is not altered.

The Races will take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 25, 26 and 27, racing to commence each day at 12 o'clock. We notice that entries close on Saturday, January 26.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.) state:—

Musketry—Part I.

Leave Blaks Pier 9 a.m.—To Fire:—Chief Inspector D'Almeida, Inspectors Alves, Silva-Mello, O.M.S. Alves and Figueiredo, O.S.M. Silva, Crown Serge. Battersfield, Barreto, Boss and Castro. Also whole of Section 5 and part of Section 6 to be detailed by Section Commander. As Register-keepers:—Staff Inspectors Clarke, Lunigan, Mackenzie, McEwen, Watt and Wildin.

Leave Blaks Pier 1.30 p.m.—To Fire:—Remainder of Section 6, whole of Section 7, and part of Section 8 to be detailed by Commander. As Register-keepers:—Six Crown Serge. of No. 3 Co. to be detailed by O. O. No. 3 Company.

All members of Section 5—12 who are Acting Bandmen will attend with their respective Sections when firing this course.

Musketry D.O. 87.

With reference to D.O. 87 the Chief Inspector (Musketry) is authorised during the firing of the 1917-1918 Course, to exercise the power of the D.S.P.R. and Adjutant by granting leave of absence from Musketry Practice.

Parades Central 5.30 p.m.

Monday, January 14.—All Recruits. Thursday, January 17.—Parade of all Bands under D.S.P.R. at Central, as per Orders of January 10/11.

Strength.

Joined:—No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Section, P.O. 491 E.J. Statler.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Court Cards" at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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CAN BE CURED.

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Hong Kong, 10th August, 1916.

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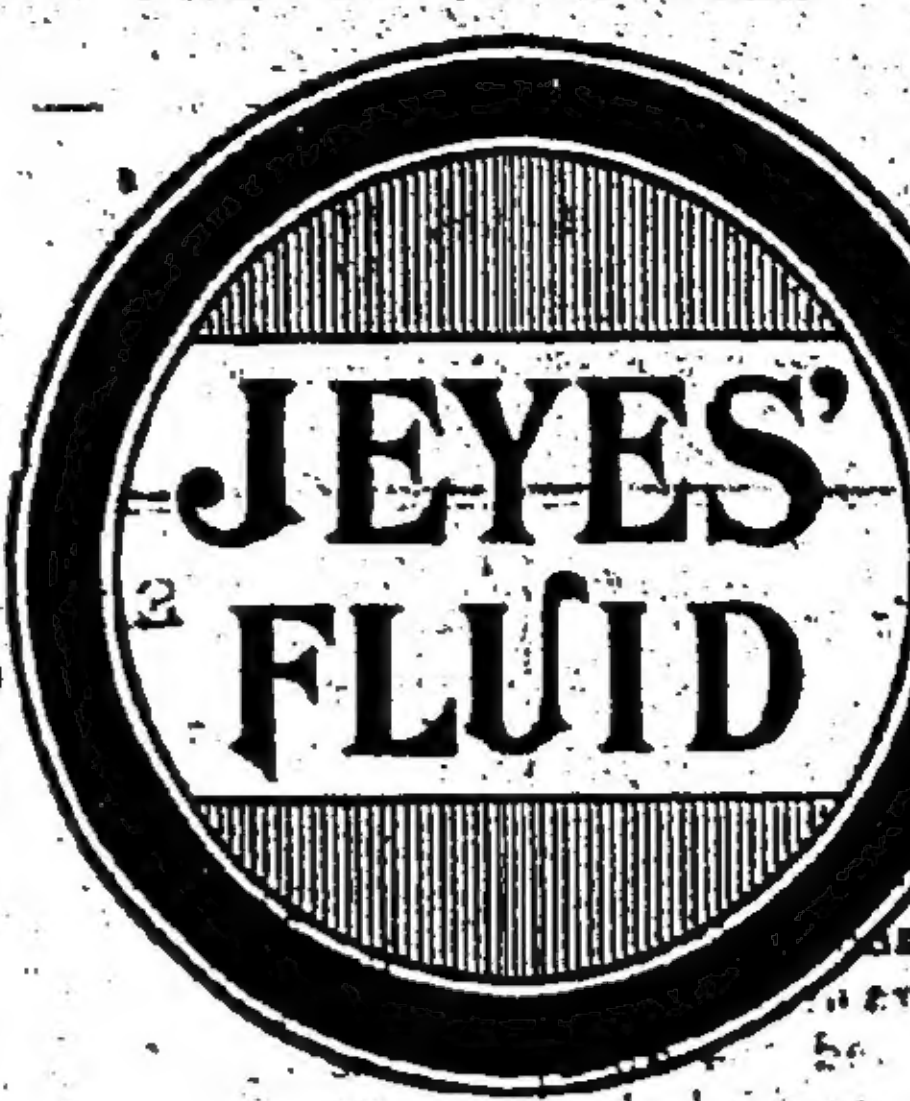
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GENERAL NEWS.

Butter at 4s. per lb.
Householders were astonished a few days ago (says a London contemporary) when they learned that Danish butter was fetching as much as 4s. 6d. a lb., but the prospects are that it will probably go beyond 5s. per lb., owing to the demands of the merchants in Copenhagen, who "realise" the strong position they hold in the English market owing to the fact that their produce is not controlled. The supplies of all grades of Danish butter are very short, and imports recently, and sales have been made at 44s. and 45s. per cwt. wholesale. Telegrams have arrived from Copenhagen asking 47s. per cwt. for any butter to be shipped this week.

Food and Unrest.
Mr. Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, has issued a report by the Ministry of Food on the steps taken to meet the recommendations of the Industrial Unrest Commission so far as they relate to food control. In the case of sugar it is claimed for the new scheme of distribution that it will "safeguard the position of the resident householder, whether he be rich or poor." As for tea, "arrangements are being made to purchase, on behalf of the Government, the whole supplies needed for this country, and so to extend control over all tea. The tea will be brought home in requisitioned ships at appreciably reduced rates of freight, and there will be a substantial reduction in retail prices."

Sir John Pritchard Jones.
Sir John Pritchard Jones, from 1872 until June, 1914, principal of the drapery firm of Messrs. Dickins and Jones, Regent Street, London, which he founded, died recently at his home, Elmtree, Hert. He was one of a group of young Welshmen who, many years ago, saw an opportunity of capturing the great drapery retail trade in London. He was associated with many educational and charitable movements, and was an old friend of the Premier. Presiding at the Mayor City Council last night, the Mayor (Alderman R. J. Williams) proposed a vote of sympathy with the family of the late knight, who was a freeman of the city. Sir John, he added, was a gentleman of whom Wales might well be proud. In everything national he took a real interest, and he had provided the University College of North Wales, with a stately hall which perhaps had no equal in the Principality. The vote was carried in silence. The funeral took place at Newborough, Anglesey.

The New Chevrons.
It is not to be taken for granted that the many new marks of distinction given to the army are received with general enthusiasm in the army. An officer of long military experience writes, says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. "The general view is that this outward display is too Continental. In the past the army prided itself on its anonymous allegiance to the regimental badge, the intention being that all soldiers were brave. All said and done, there is no especial merit in being wounded. The men who are unlucky enough to be temporarily incapacitated for the period of his wound is not braver than his fellow who has been more fortunate. Again with the new chevron. The great thing is that the army is one complete whole, with each particular soldier complementary to the other. There is no particular merit in being one individual in the original Expeditionary Force in comparison with another who was training at home, nor is it a good principle to encourage by suggestion that one particular individual is better than his comrade just because he has participated in any particular dramatic incident. None can suggest that what men have gone through at Mametz, Polygon Wood, or Warlenourt, to quote at random, is less worthy of mention than say, the first Battle of Ypres! One day, one combined work is the ideal for the British army in the field. Regimental distinctions as you will, but not too much of the individual. The model with the appropriate change in the ideal distinction for the individual, the regimental colors, the place for all others."

SHIPPING NEWS.

N.Y.K. and O.S.K.
Recently the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has placed the Nanking-maru on the South African and the South American Service. The company has now decided to dispatch the Cebu-maru, 9,000 tons, recently bought from the Kawasaki Dockyard to South Africa on her maiden voyage. She will sail from Kobe probably towards the end of this month. The freight on the steamer will be about £150 for general cargo, a rise of about £20 from the figure lately quoted. While the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is paying increased attention to the South African service, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to send an extra steamer, the Toyohashi-maru and the Tsuyama-maru towards the end of this month, and at the beginning of next month respectively, to London via Panama. It is expected that their cargoes will consist chiefly of sugar, starch, and beans.—Japan Chronicle.

Compensation Under Injuries of War Scheme.

The Mercantile Marine Service Association has in hand several cases involving compensation under the Injuries of War Scheme. One of these, the case of a temporary sub lieutenant in the R. N. B., who was invalided home from Bombay from the effects of sunstroke, has met with a most satisfactory settlement, as he has been granted an allowance of £99 7s 6d per annum, the allowance being made for a period of six months, and its continuance thereafter at the same or reduced rate being dependent on the result of further medical survey at the expiration of the period. Another interesting case which is still pending settlement is that of a chief officer of a vessel which was torpedoed on July 7th off Cape Sigi whilst on a voyage to Malta with coal and Admiralty stores. He had previously been in poor health, having been invalided into Sherrin's Naval Hospital suffering from pleurisy in March, 1916, when he had been serving on a vessel in attendance on the fleet. He subsequently broke down on more than one occasion, but stuck faithfully to his post. But as a result of shock, following on the torpedoing of the ship, he had to stay at home to recuperate for a period of two months. At the expiration of that period, having no other source of income he once more joined an Admiralty ship in London, but soon after broke down again, and is now at home in a state of total collapse. The association, however, of which body he is a member, is pursuing this case with a view to obtaining compensation for the disabled man.

Release of Merchant Seafarers.

The release of our merchant seafarers interned at Babelben since the beginning of the war, either by means of an interchange of prisoners or otherwise, has for a very long time been vigorously pressed for by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, who have done such excellent work in alleviating the sufferings of these prisoners and of their dependents in this country in necessitous circumstances. Quite recently, on their behalf, Mr. Basil E. Peto, M.P., and Mr. J. G. Batcher, K.C., M.P., both of the Parliamentary Committee, once more brought the question prominently forward. It is with some satisfaction that our readers will learn that, replying to Mr. Peto in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, Mr. J. F. Hope, M.P., speaking on behalf of the Government, stated that the Foreign Office had been informed that morning that the German authorities have at last agreed to the conditions suggested by us for the transport of exchanged prisoners to and from Holland. The date on which the first sailing will take place rests now solely on choice of route between Rotterdam and Boston, Limerick, which matter is now in the hands of the Admiralty. It is therefore to be hoped that this interchange of civilian prisoners over the age of forty-five years will soon materialize, and that we shall see many old friends relieved from the acute suffering to which they have been subjected for so long.—Journal of Commerce.

NOTICES.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Regulation of Seafarers' Pay.

The important question of the pay of the officers and men of the merchant service continues to occupy considerable discussion. The new state of affairs whereby the Ministry of Shipping has taken control has somewhat altered the position. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the intention of the Ministry of Shipping is to endeavour to bring about in questions of pay settlements which it is hoped will prove to be mutually satisfactory. Apparently it is not the intention to lay down arbitrary rates without those concerned being offered proper opportunity of representation and consultation. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which for some time past has been in close touch with the Ministry of Shipping, both personally and otherwise, are assured of due representation. The subjects to be considered when the new Conciliation Board of the Ministry of Shipping is formed will surely be difficult and complicated owing to the great diversity of conditions as they exist at present, but as many great problems have been solved in the past no doubt the new Board will not find the difficulties insuperable. It is, of course, understood that as regards the recent increase in the case of the men, whatever may be decided upon, the officers will be considered correspondingly, the retrospective date being 6th October.

American Shipmaster's Tribulations.

That the shipmaster's position is not exactly a bed of roses in these days is clearly shown by the following extract from an American contemporary. Capt. Frederic House, whose new vessel, the four-mast schooner Madrugada, is now loading lumber at Portland, Or., for a port in Peru or Chile, and from there is chartered to bring nitrates to some port in the Gulf of Mexico, has had no end of trouble in getting men to man this auxiliary schooner. Briefly, as told by himself, his experience is interesting and as follows:—Between the new Seamen's Bill and the class of sailors now obtainable, it takes all the pleasure out of this occupation for a shipmaster and his officers. I

am paying A.B.'s 65 dol. per month, and one of them comes to his daily task in his own automobile, parks the car at the head of the dock until his day's work is done, then goes home or joy riding for the rest of the evening. Another of my men quit me yesterday because I hadn't white sheets and pillow cases for his bed. It wouldn't surprise me, before I get away from here, to have all hands come aft and demand that they eat and sleep in the cabin. Added to the exorbitant wage rate we are obliged to pay sailors they are very scarce, and shipping agents are charging from 30 dol. to 40 dol. each to furnish a crew. Notwithstanding all this inconvenience and big expense, I am cheered by the thought that when I get clear of the Columbia River I shall at least be master of my vessel or know the reason why! The foregoing conditions cause us to reach out for some practical expression to fit the case of the seamen of 1917, and none came nearer to our purpose than that of the old saw: "Put a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil."—Journal of Commerce.

Important Concession to R.N.R. Officers.
A somewhat important point in regard to members of the nautical profession who desire to sit for their higher Board of Trade certificate, and cannot be granted leave do so on account of the exigencies of the service, has recently been satisfactorily settled. A member of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild serving in a transport in writing to the Secretary of the Director of Transport for leave to sit for his first mate's certificate, and he had received a reply to the effect that officers, owing to the exigencies of the service, could not be granted leave at that time, but that when they were in a position to sit for their certificates they would be intimated to the date on which they completed their qualifying time provided that they pass the examination at a date not remote from the cessation of hostilities. Assuming from this that by remaining in his present position as second officer until the cessation of hostilities, and providing that by that time he had his qualifying time completed for his master's certificate, he would be entitled to sit for his master's certificate irrespective of

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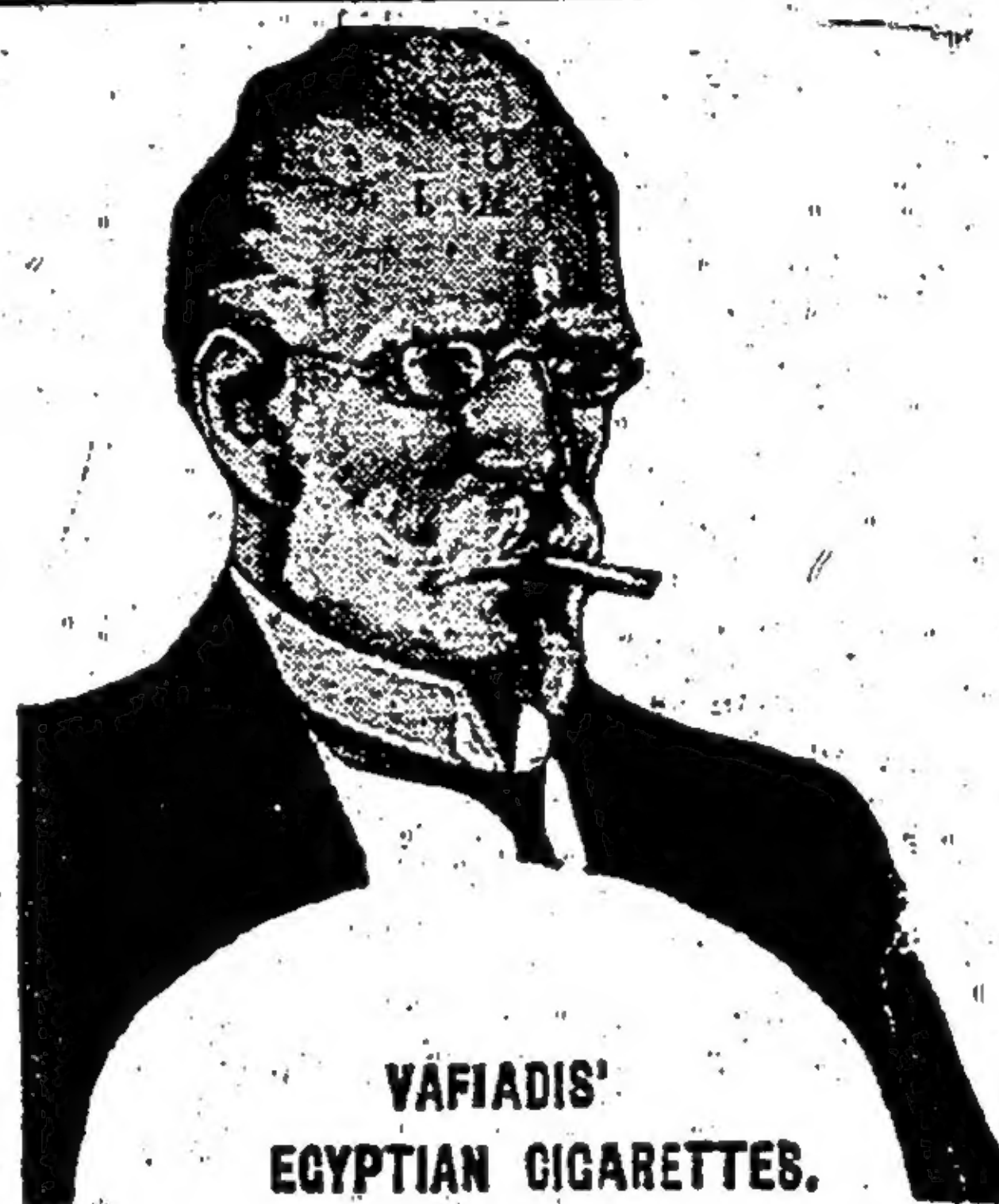
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HOTEL MANSIONS.

not having obtained his first mate's certificate, this member wrote to the Guild requesting corroboration. They at once got into touch with the Board of Trade on this important matter, and they have now received a reply stating that if the candidate produces when he is ultimately at liberty to present himself for examination, a certificate signed or counter-signed by the Ministry of Shipping to the effect that he was unable, owing to the exigencies of the service, to present himself for examination for a certificate as first mate, the Board will allow him to present himself for the examination for a certificate as master, provided that his sea service is complete in accordance with the Admiralty's regulations, and that his testimonials are in order.

A Concrete Barge.
A "monkey" barge of reinforced concrete has been successfully launched, says a London contemporary. The vessel, which is the first intended for commercial use in this country, is 70 ft. long, 8 ft. 9 in. breadth of beam, and 4 ft. moulded depth. At the time of launching the concrete of the upper portion of the hull was only eight days old.

U.S. Shipbuilding to be Speeded Up.

A special dispatch from Washington to the United Press says United States shipbuilding organisation is likely soon to undergo a second re-organisation. Admiral Capps, the head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will either resign or be forced out of office unless the present indications are modified. The admiral is in bad health, due to overwork, and besides this there are signs that the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. Harley, is not in harmony with him. Officials

admit that there is such a shortage of vessels and such a delay in construction that war work is hampered. There is no dispute over the types of ships to be built, as was the case during the Denmark-Gotha dispute, but there is far less construction than the needs require. Admiral Capps' ill-health will probably serve as an excuse for his leaving office. This is likely to be followed by a programme of re-organisation. Mr. Harley favours the most energetic speeding-up, and if necessary the conscription of labour.

Peculiar Salvage Case.
At the Irish Admiralty Court recently, the hearing was concluded of the case in which the Commissioners of Irish Lights claimed £1,000 against the owners and cargo of the s.s. Aranda for salvage in respect of services rendered by the steam tug Alexandra in Lough Swilly on 9th and 10th August, 1916, in towing the bulk of the defendants' steamer, containing a quantity of timber, stated to be valued at £8,000, from the entrance of Lough Swilly, where the steamer had run aground, to a bank near Movilla, where salvage operations were carried out. Mr. Justice Gordon, in reserving his decision, said the questions which would decide the case would be: Were the services rendered salvage services; was the vessel salvaged by being brought to a place of safety; was any property actually saved; if so, how is its value to be ascertained; is it to be taken at what it might have realised if the wreck was sold at the place to which it was brought or what was actually received; and what expenses are to be deducted? His Lordship added that he had made an exhaustive inquiry, but could not find any case resembling the present one in its facts.

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G. R.

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All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

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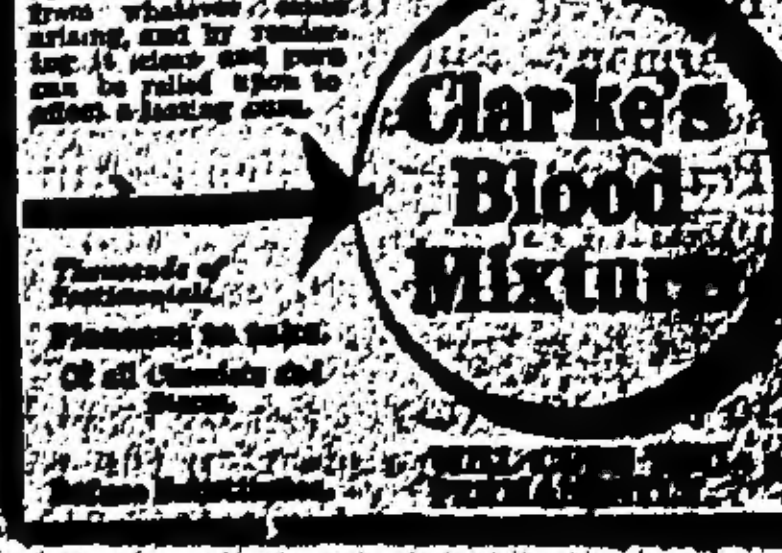


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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

THE ALLIES' STAND.

If our enemies or the neutral nations were ever really in doubt as to the objects for which the Allies are waging war, they will from now henceforward have no excuse for complaining of the ambiguity of the Entente's policy. Last week-end, Mr. Lloyd George outlined, in definite, concise and convincing language, the aims and motives inspiring the Allied nations in their determination to fight on the issue until complete vindication of their ideals is secured. Hard on his declaration comes the masterly and most comprehensive re-statement of the same subject embodied in President Wilson's Message to Congress, which is well described as the American President's greatest States' paper. In that Message, the head of the American nation has laid down fourteen concrete conditions which the Allies insist on having included in any peace arrangement, and for the securing of which we are assured that the people of the United States are ready to devote their lives, their honour and everything they possess. That is the prime value of the historic utterance, for never more can it be said that the Allies are continuing the war for vague and nebulous reasons. Here we have, in black and white, the Allies' charter. By it the free democracies of the world are prepared to stand or fall.

Taken in the main, President Wilson's declaration is really an enlargement, in rather more detail, of the terse triple formulae with which Mr. Lloyd George summed up his recent speech. The difference between the two lies in the fact that the British Premier dealt chiefly with basic principles, whereas President Wilson has gone a step further by applying those principles specifically to the several concrete questions which are bound to form the subject matter of any peace deliberations, either now or in the future. That is a happy circumstance, for in matters of this kind, involving issues of life and death to millions of mankind, it is an essential requirement that no room is left for confusion of thought. What will strike the open-minded reader of the Message most of all, next to its self-evident sincerity and manifest consistency, is its truly democratic ring. Not once, but many times, President Wilson makes it plain that America has no time for Imperialism or militarism in any shape or form, and that what she, in common with the other Allies, is aiming to secure is a confederation of nationalities who may, by riding the world of the curse of military power, be able to live on equal terms of liberty and safety one with another. And to show that the Allies have no other aim than that, President Wilson, in one of the most pregnant passages of his utterance, frankly declares that Germany can be admitted to that circle, provided she is willing to associate herself with the peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice, law and fair dealing. But she can only come in on a level of equality with others.

To sum up, we require of Germany the definite renunciation of territorial aggrandisement and military domination; the evacuation of all territory which she has occupied during the war; the handing back of Alsace-Lorraine; full and general recognition of the right of all nationalities to decide their own destiny, without outside interference of any kind; the restoration (as distinct from the evacuation) of Belgium; and a willingness to join in a general and world-wide reduction of armaments as well as in an abandonment of secret diplomacy and in the formation of a League of Nations for the mutual protection of all. These are the main terms of which the Allies will require recognition before they can think of laying down their arms. Whether he is speaking for the Allies as a whole or for America in particular we do not know, but President Wilson goes one step further when he formulates the idea of equality of trade conditions among all the nations within the new confederation. But, even with that assurance, we do not think it probable that Germany will yet prescribe to the conditions stipulated. The acceptance of such a programme would mean the utter surrender of Pan-Germanism, which is still all too strongly entrenched to give in without a struggle. The prospects, therefore, are all in favour of a longer war still, and having clarified their position, the Allies must now turn from talk to further action till they are in a position to dictate terms. As we read the signs of the times, only a revolt in Germany can shorten the war. For the respective official policies of the Allies and their foes are as wide asunder as the poles.

Another Hun Outrage.

The torpedoing of the British hospital ship *Rewa* by the Germans appears to be nothing more nor less than a diabolical outrage, an action of a ferocious and barbarous character, and one that could be committed only by people wallowing in the slough of savagery. Accidents happen; but this was no accident. It was a deliberate and fiendish piece of work that could have been committed by the modern Huns only. The *Rewa*, it is officially stated, displayed all the lights and markings required by the Hague Convention, and was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone delimited by the Germans. For what reason therefore was such a vessel destroyed? Doubtless the least bad of the vile German barbarians may whine that they believed the vessel carried soldiers, ammunition and what not; besides wounded soldiers. The cowardly can have always some such whine to make. But it will avail them nothing. The sinking of the *Rewa* is like the sinking of the *Britannic* and other hospital ships; like the sinking also of the *Lusitania*, the *Sessex* and many other ships on board of which were women and children. Long ago the Germans, by their diabolical ferocity, earned for themselves an everlasting detestation which nothing can ever mitigate. Today they are living up to their reputation.

The German Offensive.

It is now as certain as it is likely to be that the Germans are preparing for a big offensive on the Western Front. It was inevitable that such should take place soon, and two reasons are doubtless responsible for the preparations being hurried on. One of the reasons is that the internal situation in Germany is now of such a serious character that peace for Germany is probably an absolutely essential need within the next few months. Hence, the Huns hope by hitting as hard as they possibly can—and one of the telegrams says that we may expect their "maximum" effort)—to obtain peace terms of as satisfactory a kind as they can possibly expect. They are, it is reported, prepared to risk "a second Verdun and a disastrous peace" on this effort. The Huns' second reason for their offensive is doubtless the well-founded and growing anxiety they feel regarding the weight and power and lasting strength behind the Allied Forces' blows when once the United States has really entered the struggle. The German Government may and probably do endeavour to mislead the German nation as to what the entrance of America really means; but that they do not intend to delude themselves on the point is evident from the preparations they are making to avoid the blow. The Anglo-French Armies are ready to meet the Germans' onslaught and are sanguine that they will cope with it successfully.

A Little "Plan."

Of the many comments made on Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech, in which he pointed out with much cogency, care and candour what are the views of the British and their Allies, surely none is so extraordinary as that attributed to the Bolsheviks, who, as everybody knows, still reign supreme in Russia. In the Prime Minister's speech the Bolsheviks and the Soviet newspapers see a "plan" to make Russia pay for a peace which will be advantageous to the Allied Imperialists, by enabling the latter to strike a bargain at the expense of Lithuania, Courland, and Poland. "Allied Imperialists" is decidedly good—almost rich, in fact, in its suggestiveness of how the Bolshevik Socialist mind regards that of those who are not as they themselves. Everyone knows that the Allies are fighting for the rights of small nations and even of those who were, like Poland, legitimately endeavouring to attain nationality. Lithuania, Courland and Poland may therefore rest easy, as it is absurd to say that at their expense a "plan" is being hatched whereby they, through Russia, will be called upon to pay the piper while the others enjoy the dance.

DAY BY DAY.

THE TRAPPINGS OF A MONARCHY WOULD SET UP AN ORDINARY COMMONWEALTH.—Dr. Johnson.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 60 birthday of the Marquis of Crewe.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0.5/8d.

Concealed Opium.
An elderly woman, who was searched at the Kowloon Railway station yesterday, was found to have a quantity of opium in her possession, this being concealed among her clothing. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, she was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Stolen Gunny-Bags.
Found walking in De Vaux Road West with several gunny bags in his possession, a Chinese was arrested by a looking on suspicion, and it later transpired that the bags had been stolen from the Kwong Yick Wharf, Cornuaught Road West. Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, the thief was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

A Charge that Failed.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning with the unlawful possession of ten tins of opium dross. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the looking who arrested the man alleged that he was offered money as a bribe. After hearing the evidence, his Worship came to the conclusion that it was insufficient and discharged the man.

Supposed Murder.
The police report that the body of an unknown Chinese, aged about 30 years, fairly well dressed in semi-European clothes, has been found on the hillside between May Road and Conduit Road, with a wound in the stomach. It is supposed to be a case of murder. By the manner in which the deceased was dressed he is supposed to have been a shopman.

Sugar Refinery Theft.
An employee of the China Sugar Refinery was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of 5½ lbs. of sugar. He was found leaving the works with the sugar in his pocket, and some more sugar was later found carefully concealed round his waist. His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stripes.

From Hongkong.
Night and Day, the organ of D. Barnardo's Homes, acknowledges a remittance of £100 from Hongkong. Thus writes the sender: "I have much pleasure in once more sending you our contribution, the result of donations and work done during Lent. It is the first time we have reached three figures." Earlier amounts from the same source in Hongkong have been \$20, \$35, \$33 and \$50. Now comes the splendid leap to £100.

Armed Robbery.
A case of armed robbery has been reported by the police from Yau-mat. A married woman, living at 17, Battery Street reports that early yesterday morning she was, with another woman and some children, sitting in a room at the above address, when a knock was heard at the door. On the door being opened four men armed with revolvers, entered. They bound and gagged all the inmates and stole from boxes jewellery valued at \$354, and clothing valued at \$95, together with \$120 in money, \$1,050.20 altogether. The men made good their escape.

A Battle Royal.
Bricks were flung and fists were used in a fight between the crews of two cargo boats, which took place on the Praya, Kennedy Town, yesterday. It appears that the fight started as the result of a collision between the boats, and by the time an Indian Sergeant had got the men under control two of them needed to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital for their head wounds to be dressed. They looked a respectable crowd before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, when five of them were fined \$5 each and the other found over to be of good behaviour.

HONGKONG HOTEL FIRE.

LAST NIGHT'S OUTBREAK.

Prompt Action of Firemen Prevents a Disaster.

There were scenes of great excitement at the Hongkong Hotel last night, when a fire of considerable dimensions began in a small way on the first floor and eventually spread to the very roof of the building, which was, at one point, well ablaze. It originated in the dining room kitchen and sparks set fire to a wooden ventilating shaft which ran up to the fifth floor, where the greatest damage was done. Three rooms in the direct line of the fire were more or less seriously effected, the attic at the top was badly burned, and, worst of all, thousands of feet of new and expensive carpets on the stairways and the corridors of the first floors were practically spoiled by water. The actual damage by fire was, as events turned out, not very serious, but it was only by prompt preventive measures that a big disaster was averted. As it was, to those who saw the conflagration from a distance it appeared, from the height to which the flames leapt, that a big blaze was in progress.

The first signs of the fire were detected by some of the hotel "boys" on the fifth floor, who noticed smoke issuing forth from Room No. 575. This was somewhere about 10.30 p.m. and soon the whole hotel was astir, as the flames had been noticed by residents occupying rooms in an adjoining wing of the building. Mr. White, a member of the hotel staff, was also among those who first observed signs of the outbreak. A rapid investigation of the matter disclosed the fact that the fire had got quite a grip of the woodwork of the ventilating shaft and was burning rather fiercely at the top. The hotel staff at once got to work with the fire appliances on the premises and in a short space of time had several lengths of hose connected up and were playing streams of water on the centre of the trouble. In a very few minutes also, a number of volunteer fire brigade members were on the spot, and it is generally conceded that the work they did had a big effect in keeping the outbreak within limits during its early stages. The worst effects were felt in the attic between the ceiling of the top floor and the roof, which is used as a furniture store-room. This was soon well alight and the flames even extended into the centre of the room, where several beams were charred. So fierce was the fire here that many of the panes of glass literally melted. There was no lack of willing helpers, for in addition to the fire brigade, which was quickly on the scene, and the hotel staff, several residents lent a hand in the task of suppressing the outbreak. Mr. J. H. Taggart (manager) and Mr. H. N. Beaurepaire (assistant manager) were also soon on the scene and did good work in superintending the staff.

When the fire first broke out many of the hotel residents had retired for the night, and, awakened from their slumbers by the general commotion created, some at first imagined that a serious conflagration had broken out. In consequence, many gathered to gether what personal belongings they could and, attired in sleeping garb, congregated in little knots away from the locality of the fire. Much baggage and clothing were removed from the rooms near to the source of the outbreak and stacked in the corridors and in the lean-to downstairs. The smoke quickly penetrated several rooms, creating the impression that the affair was more serious than it really was, and some of the ladies and children became rather panicky. The police report states that the outbreak until assured that there was no imminent danger. One gentleman who was seen wandering about in his dressing-gown, informed that the range in and pyramas, and whose room was in very close proximity to the fire, avoided his wife from the sleep on seeing the reflection of the flames and conveyed her to the downstairs, contenting himself with snatching up his watch before leaving. As matters turned out, however, his room was especially appreciated.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman and Company's Report.

Messrs. Snowman and Co. report as follows under date of January 5:—

Since we last reported on the 22nd ultimo business has been rather quiet, little time chartering having been arranged, mainly due to owners' ideas of rates, being so high. Although the demand is strong the only fixture reported is a 1,400 tons oil tank vessel at \$40,000 per month for nine months.

We last reported the Saigon-Hongkong rate at \$1.65 per picul at which figure it remained for a few days and a small and a medium sized vessel were fixed. It then strengthened to \$1.67 by the fixture of a small sized outsider. Offers were then made of \$1.10 but the only further business reported was the fixture of a small sized Japanese steamer for 6 round trips at \$1.30 per picul.

Exports of Rice:—From Saigon from 1st January to 26th November, 1917, amounted to 923,297 tons, as compared with 910,791 tons for the same period 1916. The quotation for No. 2 white round sifed rice, stands at \$3.20 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for November/December shipment.

Saigon/Philippines:—We have nothing to report.

Saigon/Java:—Nothing to report.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—We advised the closing of this rate in our last report at \$1.60 per picul for inside the bar loading, but we indicated a weakening of this figure, which duly came about, as it now stands at \$1.00/\$0.90 per picul for inside/outside the bar loading respectively, with no fixtures reported.

Coal:—The demand is not strong and the Japan/Hongkong rate is, nominally, Yen 14.00 per ton. Little local business has been done and only the fixture of a medium sized outsider at \$9.75 Hongkong/Hongkong is reported.

not actually touched by the fire. The three rooms which suffered most were Nos. 375, 475 and 575, situated respectively on the third, fourth and fifth floors. The ventilating shaft ran up the side of each of these, and it was necessary, in order to get to the seat of the fire, to tear up parts of the flooring as well as to smash in the ventilator itself in all three rooms. Fortunately, all these rooms were vacant at the time. By about 11.30 p.m. the fire was got well in hand, but later on it was noticed that the ventilating shaft was again smouldering on the third floor level. Then practically the whole length of it passing through Room 375 was pulled down in order to stay fresh outbreak here.

With dozens of fire-hoses brought into play, it was only natural that the premises should be flooded, especially as it was on the top floor that the greater volume of the water was used. As a consequence, streams of water flowed down the stairways into the corridors and percolated through the various floors. There was, in fact, a regular torrent flowing even on the ground floor and surging through the main entrance. Carpets and furniture were literally soaked, even the new appointments in the ladies' drawing room on the first floor suffering badly. The damage thus effected must be very considerable, but it is, of course, covered by insurance. Its extent is not at the moment known.

As to the cause of the outbreak, it is conjectured that some workmen who had been engaged in the kitchen had left a lighted candle there in a Chinese lantern, which probably caught fire. The sparks ascending the ventilating shaft, setting it alight. The police report states that the fire is supposed to have been caused by a workman from a range of about 100 feet from the kitchen who was seen wandering about in his dressing-gown, informed that the range in and pyramas, and whose room was in very close proximity to the fire, avoided his wife from the sleep on seeing the reflection of the flames and conveyed her to the downstairs, contenting himself with snatching up his watch before leaving. As matters turned out, however, his room was especially appreciated.

10-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What exactly is a pun? The hare was started recently by Mr. Robert Lynd when he instanced as a particularly good pun of Mr. Chesterton's the statement that Queen Mary "set herself to burn out 'No Popery' and managed to burn it in." Now I submit that that is no pun at all, but a mere quip, which may belong to the same genus, but is not of the same species. "A pun," says the "Century" Dictionary, "is a play upon two senses of the same word or sound; and its effect is to excite a sense of the ludicrous." "Murray's" and the "Standard" substantially support this view, and we also have Addison's succinct definition: "A conceit arising from the use of two words that agree in the sound but differ in the sense." The only possible way by which Mr. Chesterton's use of the word "burn" can be brought within the fold is to lay an exceedingly strong emphasis on the difference between the burning of the body and the branding of the mind—which, as the least makes a very bad, not a very good, pun. But perhaps Mr. Lynd can produce his own authority.

Every day 5,000 men on leave from the front or the military stations have to be provided for at Munich. They are met at the central railway station, and as leave is for different periods, the task of handing to them the correct number of the right kind of food cards is not simple. A man on seven days' leave, which includes five meat days, receives, besides vouchers for 2,000 grammes of bread and flour, the following cards: 10 meat, 14 potato, 1 fat, 1 groceries, 7 milk, 7 sugar, 1 cheese, 1 egg.

One problem throughout Germany has been to deal with the extensive forgery of food cards, and Munich claims to have solved it. The paper bears a watermark, and the sheets are numbered before being supplied to the printers, who work under constant supervision. The cards are removed under military guard, and remain so until the actual distribution. The numbers returned are carefully checked against those given out, and any surplus, when the period covered by the issue expires, is pulped, still under the strictest supervision. The paper which gives these particulars adds sadly: "The card system is excellent—if only we could say the same of the food supply."

"Gone west," says a correspondent to a Home paper, is generally used by our boys in France to mean "dead," and I have not yet seen an explanation for the adoption of this phrase, which is one of many that have come into use during this war. Browning last night in my Chinese dictionary, which, being published in 1911, cannot be accused of adoption, I find the phrase "hui-hai" (pronounced hui-hai), which literally is "returned west," translated as "to die" (Buddhist term). "Can it be that 'gone west' is akin to 'Blighy,' which we know to be Hindoo? To carry the meaning farther, 'hui-hai,' 'western heaven' is the paradise of the Buddhists, so that 'hui-hai,' 'returned west,' would really mean 'gone to heaven'."

Sir Alfred Robbins, who is the doyen of Parliamentary journalists and was lately knighted, is also a Freemason and President of the United Grand Lodge of England. Recently at the Freemasons' Hall the Lodge presented him with a gold watch "in recognition of his services to Freemasonry and of the honour of knighthood recently conferred upon him by the King." At the same time the Lodge presented a gold wrist watch to Lady Robbins. Among those who took part in the ceremony were the Grand Wardens, Lord Rhodda and General Sir Francis Lloyd.

Status of Marshal Oyama.
The public subscriptions towards the expenses for the erection of Marshal Oyama's statue now amount to ¥80,000, and work is to be commenced shortly.

TWO BIG FIRES.

Serious Outbreaks at Cheung Chau and Aberdeen.

The Hongkong Fire Brigade spent a very busy twenty-four hours yesterday, no less than three serious fires occurring. The first was reported during the fifth hour and was located on the island of Cheung Chau, this necessitating a journey in the fire boat. Hardly had the Brigade arrived back in the evening when the fire at the Hongkong Hotel, which is fully reported elsewhere, broke out, and the services of the men were again required. To wind up what had already been a busy day, a call was received at 3.5 this morning from Aberdeen, and a second journey in the fire boat was called for. The main of the men arrived back from this configuration at about 6 o'clock. This, we think, must be something of a record for local fire-fighters, who certainly deserve the appreciation of all for the manner in which they promptly attended to all of these outbreaks. The affair at Cheung Chau proved to be most serious of them all. The fire was first known in Hongkong by a report from the Peak that what appeared to be a big fire could be sighted. It was deemed wise to send the Fire Float, in case buildings were involved, and the No. 2 Float, with a number of men, was dispatched. On arriving at the island, a little after three o'clock, it was discovered that a row of houses, extending from the pier to the market, were being gutted. It is said that the flames first broke out in a shop which sells crackers and other goods, and so quickly did they get a hold that the small hand engine, kept on the island, was practically powerless to arrest them. Although the market building was adjoining, it did not become involved, but the fire, spreading in the other direction, travelled practically the whole length of the street, with the result that fully thirty two-storied houses were destroyed. The men from Hongkong soon got to work with hoses from the float and put in practically six hours' work, leaving the scene at about nine o'clock. It is pleasing to record that no case of injury is known, but the amount of damage, which is not thought to be covered by insurance, is high, falling as it does mostly on the villagers. It is estimated that nearly one hundred people have been robbed of their homes.

Three Houses Gutted at Aberdeen.

The last of the trio of outbreaks occurred at the village of Aberdeen, a call reaching the Central Station by telephone just after three o'clock this morning. Again the Fire Float was requisitioned and a number of Volunteer Firemen made the journey by road. By the time the Brigade arrived, the three houses involved, which are situated near the Paper Mill, were merely bare walls, the interiors having been completely gutted in the interval. The firemen were able to do useful work in preventing any further spreading of the flames. The ground floors were occupied as shops and the first floors as dwelling houses. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, as is also the amount of damage and insurance. In this case also, there were no personal injuries sustained.

A Dishonest Employee.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese shop-keeper charged one of his foks with the embezzlement of \$941, on October 8. The facts of the case were that the man was sent out to collect several accounts and failed to return with the money. Some of it had been refunded and all that was outstanding was the amount in the charge. The defendant said that he had spent some of the money on himself and had loaned the rest to friends. Mr. Dyer Ball, who heard the case, sentenced the defendant to three months' labour.

NOW READY.

HONGKONG DIRECTORY,
DIARY AND BLOTTER

PRICE \$3.00

FROM

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

ANNUAL WINTER
SALE.Commencing from Monday,
January 14th, 1918.FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
ALL STOCK AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Telephone 644. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bradley Cup Semi-Final.

On the Naval Dockyard Recreation Club's courts yesterday afternoon, an interesting tennis match was played in the Bradley Cup Competition, Sergeant Ives, 8th Co. R.G.A., meeting Sapper Townsend, R.E., in the first of the semi-finals. Though the strong man-handicapped the players at times, there was some good sport witnessed, though the match was not characterised by any particularly long rallies. Ives was the more showy and stylish player of the two, but his opponent relied rather more on steadiness, which eventually won him the match after a hard tussle. Townsend secured entry into the final by winning by 3 sets to 2, the game score being 26 to 24. He took the first set at 6-3, following which Ives won the two next sets with scores of 7-5 and 6-1. The other man rallied, however, and was leading in the fourth set by the odd game of nine, eventually winning by 8-6. The score was now two sets all, and Townsend, settling down steadily to the task before him, had no difficulty in winning the set at 6-2 and with it the match. The other semi-finalists, Sergt. Major Anderson and Sergt. Major Jewsbury, meet to-day.

WHEN YOU WAKE TO-
MORROW MORNING.

to-day's liverishness, biliousness, or sick headache will have disappeared if you seek the aid of

PINKETTES

to-night. To digest, to stimulate digestion, clear the complexion, Pinkettes are perfection. Of all dealers, or post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 So. Chen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

—:—

TENDER EATING, DELICATE

FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL

ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY COMPANY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED FROM SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING

COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED FROM SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios (Just arrived from the North) THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th January, 1918,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Tchowkong periods.

Comprising:—
5-coloured, 3-coloured blue and white vases, plates, bowls, figures, flower pots, etc., etc.
Fine famille rose wine cups (Kienlung (Imperial ware)).
Fine famille rose screens and plaques, Kienlung.
Fine jade ornaments, Hon (Imperial ware).
Fine Sang-de-boeuf penholder, White. "Goddess of Mercy." Ming.
Fine crystal vases and green jade ornaments.
Fine bronze vase, Sang.

A Few Pieces of Soochow Red Wood.
On View from Wednesday, the 16th, inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

OWING to alterations and repairs at the Power Station the supply of electricity will be shut off on SUNDAY, the 13th inst. from 7.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1918.

THEATRE ROYAL.
A GRAND SLAM
SHORT SEASON

Commencing
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th
EDGAR WARWICK.
and
A FAREWELL SEASON OF

THE
COURT
CARDS
AND THEIR JOKER

A FAREWELL TO THE PACK

Before they pack up.
New Programme

TAKE A HAND
FOR THE LAST TIME
ALL TRUMPS.

BOOKING
AT
Moutrie's
Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Book before you sleep.
5 per cent. of Gross Receipts will be donated to the
RED CROSS FUND.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.



Ready to Wear.

SPORTS COATS

Made from all wool tweeds.
Correct in cut, tailored
and finished in a fashion
that proclaims the handi-
work of expert craftsmen,
Prices, ranging from \$18.50 Each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road, Telephone 29.

Powell & COY.
TELEPHONE 546

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS GREY
FLANNELS

which, on account of the

HIGH EXCHANGE

have been marked very low.

GOAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00

— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —

GUARANTEED MATERIALS. CUT AND FIT.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS
LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

111, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Coasts.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:-

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, etc.	Saito Maru	THURS., 31st Jan. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi and Yokohama	Kamo Maru	TUES., 5th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Sito Maru	TUES., 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Saki Maru	FRIDAY, 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Yoshioka Maru	SATURDAY, 26th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Doki Maru	MONDAY, 14th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Teurura Maru	THURSDAY, 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Taniguchi Maru	THURSDAY, 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	12,000	19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHIRYO MARU	12,000	9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

ARIS MARU 15,500 tons.

KYO MARU 17,000 tons.

SEIYO MARU 14,000 tons.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan 15th Jan. S.S. Bintang 15th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JANUARY 26 & APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

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THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 118, 8th. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	12th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinghua	13th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shengking	13th Jan. at 11 a.m.
TAO, W'WEI & DALNY	Hoihow	14th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungang	15th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungang	17th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungang	19th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong January 11, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilalip	Java & M'lar	in port	13th Jan.	Kobe
Tjikini	Java	21st Jan.	27th Jan.	Shanghai
Tjilmanek	Amoy	21st Jan.	24th Jan.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 15

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH-CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUZHOU AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 15th Jan. at noon.

Hailong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 18th Jan. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For

Steamship

On

HAIPHONG ... Taisang ... Sun., 13th Jan. at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... Koonshing ... Wed., 16th Jan. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... Kingsing ... Fri., 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.

MANILA ... Yuensang ... Fri., 18th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN ... Mausing ... Tues., 22nd Jan. at noon.

HAIPHONG ... Taisang ... Tues., 22nd Jan. at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kads, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Datan.

NIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

United States Minting.

United States mints since

November 1, produced 12,150,000

half dollars, 8,304,000 quarters,

14,300,000 dimes, 8,741,000 nickels

and 58,472,000 pennies.

New Zealand Factories.

The number of factories in

New Zealand employing two

persons or more during the fiscal

year ended March 31, 1917, was

13,245 with 78,188 workmen,

compared with 13,314 factories

with 83,011 workmen in the

preceding year.

Cement.

The quantities of cement

imported into the United King-

dom before the war were of some

importance. In 1912, 12,331

tons were imported, 97,037 tons

of which came from Belgium and

most of the remainder from

Germany. In 1913, 10,324 tons

were imported, with 94,382

tons of Belgian origin. The

imports during 1914 amounted to

73,392 tons, and in 1915 to 1,103

tons. In 1916 the imports

practically ceased, only 442 tons

arriving, 260 tons of which came

from the United States.

Japanese Loan to China.

It is satisfactory to learn that

negotiations for a Japanese loan

to China, to be used for repairing

the damage done by the recent

floods in Tientsin and neighbour-

hood, have been definitely settled.

In view of the continuity of Japan

to China, however it is rather

surprising that there has been no

national subscription in this

country with a view to helping

the sufferers. In the West, where

resources are now heavily strain-

ed, it is necessary to concentrate

on the various funds opened in

connection with the war, but in

Japan, which has profited so

much financially by the war, it

should be quite possible to raise

a substantial sum for the assist-

ance of neighbours. The loan

will be helpful, no doubt, but that

is a mere matter of business. A

fund on behalf of the sufferers by

the disastrous floods in China,

largely responded to, would be a

graceful act, and would do more

for Japan's special interests in

China than any number of vague

international agreements.

Japan Chronicle.

Java Sugar Decrease.

The war is no longer a blessing

to Java sugar men, for they

cannot sell their products as

freely as before, the war situation

having called away tonnage from

Java's shores. They threaten to

dump now and their attitude is

SHIPPING.

UNREST IN DENMARK.

A GOVERNMENT DENIAL.

GERMAN INTRIGUER FINED.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Edgar Warwick, as the Wake, is a host in himself. His stories, songs, and "business" generally afford plenty of amusement all the time he is on the stage. Mr. Warwick is donating five per cent of the gross receipts of the season to the Red Cross fund.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 3, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
Prime Cut	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	24
Roast—Shin	lb.	20
Breast—Ngau Nam	lb.	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	24
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	30
do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1	25
Bullock's Brains—No. 1	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
do—corned—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	100
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	20
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	each	10
Feet—Ngau Kung	each	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	20
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	13
Liver—Ngau Kung	lb.	13
Tripe—undressed—Ngau To	set	100
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Tsai-tau-kau	lb.	26
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwai	lb.	26
Vleg—Young Pei	lb.	24
Shoulder—Young Shau	lb.	16
Saddle—Young On Yuk	lb.	4
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	per set	3
Brains—Chu No	lb.	14
Feet—Chu Kung	lb.	20
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	18
Head—Chu Tau	each	10
Heart—Chu Sam	lb.	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	30
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	24
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Mei	lb.	28
Lois—	lb.	21
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	set	60
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Kung	each	8
Heart—Young Sam	lb.	12
Kidneys—Young Yiu	lb.	26
Liver—Young Kon	lb.	26
Smoking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	20
Suet—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	26
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	lb.	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	No. 1	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1	20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	28
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	18
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	16
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	10
Dog Fish—Tsi To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	14
Fresh water—Tam Sei Yu	lb.	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	36
Garapa—Shik Pan	lb.	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	17
Herring—Tao Pak	lb.	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Lobster—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	28
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	14
Perch—Tan Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	34
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shik Kan Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	14
Salmon—Ma Yan	lb.	32
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	8
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	25
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	lb.	80

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Ohio)—Tin Chiu Ping Kho	lb.	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu	lb.	5
(Brazil)—Macao—San Heng Chiu	lb.	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	lb.	11
Carambola—Yung To	lb.	10
Cocoon—Ye	lb.	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tsai	lb.	28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	lb.	8
(America)—Kam Shan Ling Mang	lb.	8
Lichies Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Koo	lb.	28
Orange (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	19
(Sweet)	lb.	19
Pears (American)—Kam Shan Shui Lay	lb.	19
(Canton)—Cooking—She Li	lb.	19
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10

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Persimmons, Large—Hung Ts	lb.	12
Plantain—Tai Chiu	lb.	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lei	each	11
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yau	each	11
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	lb.	14
Walnuts—Hop To	each	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	15

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	30
Large	lb.	30
Ducks—Ap	lb.	24
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
(fresh)	lb.	35
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
Hainan—Hoi Na u Kai	lb.	38
Goose—Ngo	lb.	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	22
Snipe—Sha Tsui	lb.	60
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	50
Hen	lb.	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	50
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	50
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	50

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	lb.	4
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moo Pin Tsu	lb.	4
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	4
Sprout—Nga Tsai	lb.	4
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	9
Beet Root—Hung Tsai Tsai	lb.	7
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	7
Brinjals, Green—Ohing Yun Kwa	lb.	5
Red—Hung Ke	lb.	5
Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb.	16
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	lb.	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	9
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb.	25
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	lb.	12
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	10
Green—Ching Lat Chiu	lb.	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	lb.	2
Cucumbers—Ohing Kwa	lb.	8
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Kung	lb.	10
old—Lo Kung	lb.	45
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	6
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	lb.	1
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsai	lb.	5
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	36
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tse Ku	lb.	10
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-sa Hong Kwa	lb.	10
Okros	lb.	8
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	lb.	5
Green—Shang Chung	lb.	6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	lb.	120
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb.	120
Green Peas—Ohing Tan	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Japanese—Yat Pan Shu Tsai	lb.	8
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Peechow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	6
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	7
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	7
Sage—Tse So	lb.	4
Shallots—Yin Tsai	lb.	8
Spinach—Wan Ke	lb.	4
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	4
Turnip, Punt (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	5
English—Young Lo Pak	lb.	5
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	lb.	18
(American)—Kam-sa Shui Awa	lb.	5
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsai	lb.	6
Lily root—Lan Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Fa Shu	lb.	6
English—Young Kan Choi	lb.	6
Tau	lb.	6

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

H. K. & S. Banks n.	\$590
Canons	b. & ss. \$290
North Chinas	b. 1.15
Unions	b. \$740
Yangtzes	n. ex 78 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires	b. \$125
H. K. Fires	b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases	b. \$72
Steamboats	b. \$175
Indos (Def.)	b. \$170
Indos (Pref.)	b. \$35
Shells	b. 112
Ferries	n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars	ss. \$491
Malabons	ss. \$36

MINING.

Kailans	b. 38
Langkats	b. 14
Raub	b. \$250
Tromohs	ss. 31
Urals	n. 27
Oriental Cons.	n. 27

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves	b. \$97
Kowloon Docks	ss. \$137
Shai Docks	b. 70

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	b. \$90
H. K. Hotels	b. \$90
Land Invest.	b. \$90
Hiphreys Est.	b. \$91
Kloon Lands	b. \$90
Shai Lands	b. \$91
West Points	b. \$91
Reclamations	b. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	s. 170
Kung Yiks	s. 16
Shai Cottons	s. 123
Yangtzepeos	s. 790
Oriental	s. 44

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	b. \$71
China Light & P.	b. \$50
Providents	b. \$750
Dairy Farms	ss. \$31
Green Islands	ss. \$72
H. K. Electrics	b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co.	b. \$180
Ropes	b. \$39
Steel Foundries	b. \$10
Trams, Low Level	b. \$35
Trams, Peak, old	b. \$3
Trams, Peak, new	b. \$4
Laundries	b. \$12
U. Waterboats	b. \$12
Watsons	ss. \$5
Wm. Powells	s. \$650
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY FRIDAY JANUARY 11, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,	Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.	Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

T/T	3-14
Demand	3-56
30 d/s	3-24
60 d/s	3-72
4 m/s	3-71
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	1294
T/T Japan	1405
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	724
co & New York	724
T/T Java	1844
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	416
Demand, Paris	416 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/14
4 m/s. D/P	3/14
6 m/s. L/C	3/24
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/24
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	724
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	431
6 m/s. France	436
Demand, Germany	724
Demand, New York	724
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	145
Demand, Singapore	1294
On Haiphong	347 prem.
On Saigon	347 prem.
On Bangkok	5094
Soyabens	650 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	45.4

